The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864. Vol. 37: No. 19.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.00 if paid within six months, $2.50 if not paid within six months.

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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

Bedford, Pa.,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

I. N. BOWSER,

DENTIST.

Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.—Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. *"Call and see specimens of work. All operations warranted.*
Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

C. N. HICKOK

DENTIST.

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,

BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST

Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—6.

Poetry.

The Peaceful Waiting.

A little longer yet, a little longer,
Shall violets bloom for thee and sweet birds sing
And the lime branches, where soft winds are blowing,
Shall murmur the sweet promise of the spring.

A little longer yet, a little longer,
Thou shalt behold the quiet of the morn,
While tender grasses and awakening flowers
Send up a golden tint to greet the dawn.

A little longer yet, a little longer,
The tenderness of twilight shall be thine,
The rosy clouds that float o'er dying daylight,
To fade till trembling stars begin to shine.

A little longer yet, a little longer,
Shall starry night be beautiful to thee,
And the cold moon shall look through the blue silence,
Flooding her silver path upon the sea.

A little longer yet, a little longer,
Life shall be thine—life with its power to will,
Life, with its strength to bear, to love, to conquer,
Bringing its thousand joys thy heart to fill.

A little longer still—patience, beloved!
A little longer still ere Heaven unroll
The glory, and the brightness, and the wonder,
Eternal and divine, that wait thy soul.

A little longer, ere life, true immortal,
(Not thine, our shadowy life,) will be thine own;
And thou shalt stand where winged archangels worship,
And trembling bow before the great white throne.

A little longer still, and Heaven awaits thee,
And fills thy spirit with a great delight:
Then our pale joys will seem a dream forgotten,
Our sun a darkness and our day a night.

A little longer, and thy heart, beloved,
Shall beat forever with a love divine,
And joy so pure, so mighty, so eternal,
No mortal knows and lives, shall then be thine.

A little longer yet, and angel voices
Shall sing in heavenly chant upon thine ear;
Angels and saints await thee, and God needs thee.
Beloved, can we bid thee linger here?

Educational.

EDUCATION AND CHRISTIANITY.

Fourth Article.

For the Bedford Inquirer.

Education and Christianity acting in concert, the one sanctified by the other, constitute the chief agency of that civilization toward which our efforts tend, and our hearts aspire. Repudiating the theory that Education is the chief instrument of civilization, and that other doctrine that Christianity can do the whole work itself, we have insisted upon a union of the two, not conventional, but living and operative, going forth in harmonious conjunction to work out the world's deliverance from ignorance and sin.

From the lake which Geneva, the home and conservator of Christiantiy overlooks, there flows a river, clear and majestic, hastening on to the sea. Down from the proud, cold Alps, fit type of an intellectual greatness which Christianity has not clothed with beauty and animated with life, there flows the turbid Acre, boisterous as it is shallow. By and by, the two streams enter the same channel, but, by reason of a mutual repellance, the Rhone presents the singular spectacle of two rivers rushing along within the same banks, as if some invisible barrier separated the one from the other. Thus Christianity and Education are too often disunited, man having put asunder what God designed should exist as a beautiful and powerful unity.

With a few remarks relative to the superiority of Christianity as a civilizing agency, and its paramount importance, I shall close the present series ot articles.

Christianity has ever been favorable to Education. Most *other* religions have kept their subjects in ignorance, and have maintained that *it* is the mother of devotion. But *Christianity* extends its hand to *Science*, and *aids* inquiring minds in their search after *knowledge*. The *Reformation emancipated* learning from the hands of the priests, and gave a *new* impulse to *letters* and the *fine arts*. *Poetry* and *painting* came out from the *dim cloisters*, where they had been concealed for ages, and walked forth through a regenerated world.

UNIVERSALITY is peculiar to *Christianity*.—*Other* religions are adapted to *certain people*, and suited to a *certain degree* of *Civilization*. Their *limits* have been *circumscribed*, and their *existence precarious*. But Christianity is suited to *all* classes. Its *simplicity* brings it within the comprehension of the illiterate, whilst its sublime revelations have occupied the attention of the most intellectual.

"Piety has found
Friends in the friends of Science; and true prayer
Has flow'd from lips, wet with Castalian dew."

Christianity visits the Esquimaux in their huts, and has sat on the throne of the Cæsars. It flourishes alike in regions of everlasting snow, and amid the vineyards of the Campania. It enters the humble sanctuary, which poverty dedicates to the Triune God, and may be found in the still Cathedral, where piety kneels in dim religious light before the altar.

Christianity unites all mankind in one brotherhood. Across the channel, Germany and England shake hands. Lapland sends greeting to the far off isles of the sea. Though the Atlantic rolls between the Mother country and America, yet there are invisible cords of love, more durable than the submarine telegraph, holding the heart of the mother to the heart of the child, and though there seems somewhat of estrangement now, Christianity will never suffer those bonds to be broken. One Lord, one faith, one baptism *now*, the good time is coming when all nations shall be united into one family, patriotism merged into a world-wide philanthropy.

Christianity is also imperishable in its nature. The religions of Egypt, Greece and Rome have passed away. Their temples, which were the glory of their times, are now magnificent ruins, and the winds chant their wild requiem in groves sacred to heathen deities. But Christianity is imperishable. For six thousand years it has dwelt among men. It survived the flood, and held on its way after the scepter had departed from Judah. It concealed itself for a time among the mountains of Switzerland, thence, at the dawn of the Reformation, as a giant waked from refreshing sleep, went forth from conquering unto conquer. The sanctuary is found in every land to-day, and the religion of Christ shall be untouched by the flames, which shall consume the world.

Christianity reveals an endless future. It is the only religion that answers the question—"If a man die, shall he live again?" It opens to us the gate of Immortality. "It breathes of love and Heaven, the home of angels, and of joys too pure to die." It assures us that we shall meet our loved Lenores in Paradise, to go out from their glorious presence—never more. It points to thrones which never crumble, and crowns that never fade, and over the shining portals of a better life writes in letters of gold, "Whosoever will, let him enter."

Such is a meagre outline of the Christianity which we advocate as the chief agent and support of civilization. It is incomparably great and inconceivably good.

However beautiful the mythology of Greece, instinct with imagination—hiding a Naiad in every fountain, and crowning every rock with a Orrad—deifying shadows and storms, and sending across a waste of ocean, a celestial emperor; its lost in the thought of a great One Spirit, supping, by his perpetual presence, the lamp of the Universe—listening in all its silence, speaking in all its voices, destined to right the wrongs, explain the mysteries, and satisfy the aspirations of a groaning world. SIGMA

What We Import and How Much.

The recovery of gold and its steady advancing price for the week past can be traced to excessive importations. The length to which the country is going in this respect is truly astonishing, and the fact itself points out the duty of Congress on the question of the tariff. Take the imports for the past week at the port of New York alone—thus:—

General merchandize	$6,12399
Dry Goods	1,30634
Total,	$7,41933

The exports of gold for the week were consequently large, amounting to not less than $200,000. The demand for exchange necessarily sent the premium up, as we have seen.

It may be interesting, if not profitable, to know what luxuries are included in the week's importations. Here are some of them:

Jewelry	$313,511	Fancy Goods	$2,344
Watches,	57,545	Toys,	,444
Perfumery,	4.475	Patent Leather.	2,292
Wines,	70,237	Champagne,	3,287
Gin,	19,312	Brandy,	3,491

Liquors, it will be seen, predominate immensely. It is into this vortex that millions go, both for the domestic and foreign brands. Those who will have these and other luxuries shall be made to pay the highest duty. It would in the end, however, be better for the country at mankind to sink altogether the idea of revenue from liquors, and levy duties absolutely prohibitory.

Congress cannot too soon apply itself earnestly to complete a revision of the tariff. The country needs to be saved from its own follies as evinced in the extent and character of importations, while, as a general principle, we need a tariff adjustment that will give the largest amount of revenue. There are conclusive reasons in favor of absolute prohibition for the sake of those branches of manufactures that are to be heavily taxed, and as a necessary means of administering a wholesome check to extravagance and its consequences.

There is no hope of gold cheapening while excessive importation goes on. Unless its checked the drain will be constant and permanent. This can be done in no other way than by the imposition of duties with a heavy hand, and a bold determination to rescue the country from its own follies and to protect its varied interest.

UNION STATE CONVETION.

Agreeably to appointment, the delgates to the Union State Convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives of this city at 12 o'clock M. The convention was calle to order by Mr. Wayne M'Veagh, chairman o the Union State Central Committee.

Ex-Senator Serrill. of Delaware county, nominated the Hon. John P. Penny, of Allegheny, for temporary chairman.

Mr. Penny. I hope that the Convention will excuse me from acting in any capacity requiring any exercise of strength; for I certinly am unable in my present state of health o accept the honor.

The nomination being withdrawn

Mr. George Bergner nominated the Hon. H. Johnson, Senator from the Union district.

Mr. Johnson was unanimously chosen, and on taking the chair made appropriate remarks.

The following named gentlemen were elected temporary clerks:

Samuel Alleman, delegate from Snyder.
John H. Stewart, delegate from Allegheny.
George H. Moore, delegate from Philadelphia.
David L. Barnes, delegate from Fayette.

The credentials of delegates were read. The following is a correct list:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

1st Dist.	Philad'a—	Robert C. Tittermary.
2d	"	" Jabez C. De Hadway.
3d	"	" Abel Lukens.
4th	"	" Chas. Thompson Jones.

Chester and Delaware—Jacob S. Serrill.
Montgomery—William Brooke
Bucks—Joseph Barnsley.
Lehigh and Northampton—W. W. Hammersley.
Berks—Z. T. Galt.
Schuylkill—Conrad F. Shinde.
Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, Capt. John Shields.
Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—William J. Turrell.
Luzerne—S. B. Longstreet.
Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Warren—Stephen F. Wilson.
Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—John S. Furst.
Snyder, Montour, Northumberland and Columbia—Franklin Bound.
Cumberland, Mifflin, Perry and Juniata—Robt. Campbell.
Dauphin and Lebanon—Wm. Colder.
Lancaster—John Brady, David H. Cochran.
York—Alexander J. Frey.
Adams, Franklin and Fulton—Col. F. S. Stumbaugh.
Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—Geo. W. Householder.
Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—H. A. Boggs.
Westmoreland and Fayette—Col. Everard Bierer.
Indiana and Armstrong—Dr. Thos. St. Clair.
Washington and Greene—George V. Lawrence.
Allegheny—James L. Graham, John M. Kirkpatrick.
Beaver and Butler—Thomas Robinson.
Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—Luther H. Sample.
Erie and Crawford—Jonas Gunnison.
Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk—Christian Myers.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

1st district,	Philadelphia,	Edward Cobb.
2d	"	" John W. Frazer.
3d	"	" Lytle J. Hurst.
4th	"	" Henry E. Wallace.
5th	"	" William W. Watt.
6th	"	" John L. Hill.
7th	"	" John Frey.
8th	"	" William R. Leeds.
9th	"	" Charles M. Neal.
10th	"	" Robert M. Evans.
11th	"	" Benj. G. Mann.
12th	"	" James M'Manus.
13th	"	" J. F. Trenchard.
14th	"	" George H. Moore.
15th	"	" Wm. A. Simpson.
16th	"	" Thomas Dickson.
17th	"	" W. J. P. White.

Adams—J. T. McIlhenny.
Allegheny—Hon. James Lowry, jr., John H. Stewart, John P. Penny, J. J. Siebeneck and Jared M. Brush.
Armstrong and Westmoreland—James A. Hunter, John W. McKee, Dr. J. N. Loughery.
Beaver and Lawrence—James S. Rutan, Wm. M. Francis.
Bedford—Charles W. Ashcom.
Berks—Henry Stump, Henry Krause, Samuel Weitzel.
Blair—Major Benjamin L. Hewitt.
Bradford—Dummer Lilly, Joseph Marsh.
Bucks—Joseph S. Ely, Stacy Brown.
Butler—J. D. McJunkin, H. G. Graham.
Cambria—A. A. Barker.
Carbon and Lehigh—John H. Oliver, T. F. Walter.
Centre—John T. Johnson.
Chester—Pusey J. Nichols, John Irey, Dr. Wilmer Worthington.
Clarion and Forest—Hunter Orr.
Clearfield, Jefferson, M'Kean and Elk—Wm. J. Hemphill, Capt. Lucius Rogers.
Clinton—Chas. W. Wingard.
Crawford and Warren—S. B. Dick, Wm. D. Brown.
Cumberland—James A. Dunbar.
Dauphin—George Bergner, John J. Shoemaker.
Delaware—John J. Roland.
Erie—Geo. W. De Camy, Perry Devore.
Fayette—David L. Barnes.
Franklin and Fulton—John Rowe, M. Edgar King.
Greene—L. K. Evans.
Huntingdon—George W. Johnson.
Indiana—Col. James R. Porter.
Juniata, Union and Snyder—Samuel Alleman, John J. Patterson.
Lancaster—George W. Mehaffey, William S. Amweg, M. H. Shirk, J. K. Alexander.
Lebanon—A. S. Ely.
Luzerne—H. P. Moody, Samuel Hoyt, Ira Tripp.
Lycoming—Henry Johnston.
Mercer and Venango—William Burgwin, Wm. Stewart.
Mifflin—George H. Galbraith.
Monroe and Pike—Edward Halliday.
Montgomery—G Justice Mitchell, William B Rambo, M Howard Jenkins.
Northampton—Samuel L Cooley, James L Mingle.
Northumberland—John Youngman.
Perry—Dr. J P Clark.
Potter and Tioga—A G Olmstead, John W Guernsey.
Schuylkill—Linn Bartholomew, Dr. R H Coryell, James H Campbell.
Somerset—Charles C Musselman.
Susquehannna—L F Fitch.
Washington—William A Mickey, James B Ruple.
Wayne—A B Walker.
York—Alexander Underwood, Henry B Musser.

On motion, the temporary chairman appointed the following gentlemen as a committee on contested seats:

J W Frazer, John Fry, George Bergner, A G Olmstead, Franklin Bound and Jacob S Serrill.

On motion Mr Bergner, a committee on permanent organization, composed of one delegate from each Senatorial district, was appointed, and is as follows:

R C Tittermary, W R Leeds, Benjamin G Mann W J P White, William B Rambo, Dr W Worthington, W W Hammersley, Jos Barnsley, M H Shirk, John Brady, L Bartholomew, J W Guernsey, Z T Galt, S P Longstreet, W S Turrell, J T Johnson, W M Francis, John Youngman, B L Hewit, James R Porter, J L Rutan, James L Graham, John M Kirkpatrick, James Gunnison, M Edgar King, James Rupple, A B Walker, Alex J Fry, J C Clark, George W Johnson, Christian Myers, J J Shoemaker.

Mr Bergner offered a resolution relative to the appointment of certain committees which was laid over.

The Convention then adjourned till three o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 3 P. M.

Mr. Joseph S. Ely was admitted to a seat in place of a delegate from Bucks county, not present.

Dr. Worthington presented a report from the committee on permanent organization. The report, which was adopted, nominated the following named gentlemen for officers of the Convention:

PRESIDENT,

HON. GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, of Washington.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Lytle J. Hurst, John Fry, Henry E. Wallace, Wm. A. Simpson, Jacob S. Serrill, M. H. Shirk, M. Howard Jenkins, Joseph Barnsley, James L. Mingle, Henry Stump, Dr. R. H. Coryell, Edward Haliday, Dummer Lilly, Ira Tripp, Stephen F. Wilson, Franklin Bound, John J. Patterson, William Colder, David H. Cochran, George W. Mehaffey, Alexander Underwood, George W. Householder, A. A. Barker, Dr. Thomas St. Clair, Lewis K. Evans, John P. Penney, John S. Furst, James L. Graham, Thomas Robinson, Wm. Stewart, Perry Devore, Hunter Orr and Dr. J. N. Loughery.

SECRETARIES.

Samuel Alleman, John H. Stewart, Geo. H. Moore, David L. Barnes, Conrad F. Shindle, L. F. Fitch, H. P. Moody, James B. Ruple, Wm. Burgwin, Charles W. Wingard.

Sergeant-at-Arms.—John G. Martin.

Door Keepers—James Tubers, Joseph Riblet, James M'Calla.

Messengers—James Walbridge, C. T. Hepburn.

The President elect, on taking the chair, amid considerable applause, said: Gentlemen of the Convention, I feel deeply sensible of the honor you have just conferred upon me. That honor is enhanced when I reflect that among the persons here to-day I recognise many of those with whom I have been associated in public life for the last ten or twelve years. That pleasure is also enhanced when I reflect that from almost every district in the State I find here leading men of this great Union organization, ready to perform the duties devolved upon them as delegates. It is, then, no small honor, gentlemen, to be selected to preside over your deliberations. The duties will not be onerous, and I trust they will not be tedious. I shall perform them with fidelity and impartiality, and I shall attempt to perform them to the satisfaction of the convention.

Gentlemen, we have met in a most important crisis in the history of our country, and this organization, which we represent here to-day, is, perhaps, the strongest, numerically and mentally, that has ever existed in this country, whether you consider it as confined to Pennsylvania, or as embracing this whole country. I say that there is not to-day on this broad earth a body of men so powerful in numbers, and having so holy an object in view, as this Union organization. [Applause.] This organization is not confined to any particular party. I recognize here to-day men who have belonged to all the political organizations of the State; and if I were in the capital of Ohio or New York, or any of those great States, in a convention of delegates representing the views of the people, I would find a similar state of affairs. I would find patriotic men from the old Democratic organization. I would find men who had been known as Whigs in early life; I would find Republicans, I would find Americans, and all classes of men, associated together. And for what purpose, gentlemen? For the holy purpose of trying to save this Government, with all its holy memories of the past and with all its bright hopes of the future to ourselves and to our children. This is the holy mission of this great organization, and I trust that the very name which we have adopted indicates the cardinal principle that govern us. We are for the Union! We are a party of peace, if it could be so; a party of order, a party submissive to law, a party in favor of constitutional right, but we are in favor at all times and under all circumstances, of saving this Government, which has been handed down to us by our fathers, if it costs us more money and more blood. I do not mistake the sentiments of delegates here to-day, when I say that there is not a man in the organization who is not in favor of sustaining the Administration of the National Government in its attempts to put down this rebellion. (Applause.)

I do not mistake your sentiment, gentlemen, when I assert another fact—that there is not, to-day, in all this wide extended country, nor even across the water, a man in public life who is better known for his integrity, his uprightness and honesty, than Abraham Lincoln. [Vociferous and prolonged cheering.] I am glad, gentlemen, to hear you cheer, in that way, the patriotic Chief Magistrate of this nation. You know, as well as I do, that no other man in this land has spent so many sleepless nights and anxious days in order to save your Government and my Government from being overthrown; and while he has had to contend with the armies of the enemy in the field, he has had a still more subtle, and in many respects, more dangerous enemy at home. He has had them, gentlemen, in these halls, he has had them all over the State of Pennsylvania, for I recollect that there are those who are willing, at least, to stand by and see this Government, with all its precious recollections, go down in a night of darkness and gloom. I regret to say it, but I stand here to speak honestly and candidly—I have no speech prepared for you—I express my strongest convictions when I say that I know that on these green hills and in these valleys of Pennsylvania there are to-day men that would rejoice at the sound of victory on the part of the rebels coming up from the Rappahannock. I do not exaggerate them when I say that we are met under most important circumstances, and we have a duty to perform which we ought to perform with a single eye to the interest of our great country.

Gentlemen: I have neither time nor strength to tell you all that is at stake in this crisis. If I did I would speak for hours. You all know what is at stake, not only as regards this country, but as regards the civilized world. There is not a Union man here to-day who does not regret that there is any man in all this land who would not be found, in the hour of trial, on the side of his country; not one. The President has laid aside all party feeling. He has called to his aid men of all political parties, and they are in the field to-day laboring for you and for me. They stand between us and the enemy, like a wall of fire, to protect our property and lives. Men of all political organizations are in the field, in the cabinet, and all over the country are sustaining him; and yet all of you know that no man in all this land has been more abused and more slandered than President Lincoln. I have heard him abused in these halls. I have heard Gen. Butler and Gov. Johnson, among others that I might name, who have given their time and their talents to the country, abused in the capitol of my own State until I have been ashamed, and could have wept tears of bitterness. I have heard Gen. Butler, because he was willing to lay aside party feeling and give his services to the country, published in my county and throughout the State as a brute, a hireling, a thief and a robber. I have seen, and you have seen, far more than this. I say, then, gentlemen, that if this Government is saved it must be, as my friend, the temporary president, has said, by the army in the field, and by the Union army at home. [Cheering.]

Recollect, gentlemen, that this band of men that are to-day standing in sight of Lee's army on the Rappahannock—and I trust that they are numbered by not less than 125 or 150,000—and those that are in almost every rebel State assisting in putting down the rebellion, belong to this Union organization. [Applause.] It is safe to say that ninety-nine out of every hundred men in the field are in favor of the policy of the Union party. It is safe to say that at least nineteen-twentieths of these men are in favor of your patriotic President. And when you clothe them with the right of suffrage—when they are vested with the same right at the polls as you and I possess—my word for it, there will be in November little doubt as to the result in the army of the nation.

Why should not these men be invested with the right of suffrage? Do you not know that there have been men in these halls, clothed with power by the people, who have been willing to prevent, if they could, the soldiers from enjoying that right? In the contest which ended last October, when we contended against George W. Woodward—himself an honorable man—we appealed to the people from every hill-top in the land, telling them that if Geo. W. Woodward should be elected Governor of Pennsylvania and Vallandigham of Ohio, they, acting in concert with Seymour, of New York, and Parker, of New Jersey, would endeavor to thwart the purposes of the National Government, that they would assist, so for as was in their power, in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, both in the field and at home. I said that myself before thousands and thousands of people, and I stand here to-day, not only to vindicate myself, but every man who spoke with me on those questions. I told the people then, as we tell them now, that our candidate was true to the National cause, and had given his time and talent to the country, and that he was tried and proved faithful. I told them more. I told them that if Geo. W. Woodward be elected, he would use his power against the National Administration. Was I not right? After the election, the very first act that these men did on the bench—I refer to Judge Woodward, Judge Lowry and Judge Thompson—was to make a decision which was calculated to strike down the power of the National Administration. They decided that the Conscription bill—the only means left for filling up the shattered rank's of the army—was unconstitutional. I have this to say here, and I say it boldly—I care not who hears it—I slander nobody, but I believe it as firmly as that the sun shines, that if Geo. W. Woodward had been elected Governor of Pennsylvania, this country would have been infinitely worse off than it is to-day. It is bad enough, I admit; but it would have been worse.

"The people desire to do right, and all you have to do is to inform them on this subject. They are thoroughly awake now. They believe as you believe, that there is at this time but two parties in this great country—that it is now, as in the days of our Saviour, that "he that gathereth not with us scattereth abroad." There is no middle ground to stand on. If a man is not for the country, he is against it. If a man stops to quibble about the policy of the Administration, you may be sure that he is not true on the national question, and that he is as likely to have his sympathy on the other side of the Rappahannock as on this side.

I say, then, I hope that the people themselves will take this matter in hand—that they will stand by what we do here. We care little in nominating a standard barer, for the man, so that he represents the loyal people of the country. If I may be allowed to speak my own sentiments I say that no man in the land is so well entitled to this nomination as the President. No man in the land has done so much for us. You may not agree with him in all the measures of the Administration, but you know that he has one single and disinterested purpose, to save the Government to ourselves and to our children. I say then that although I do not think he personally desires a nomination, yet it would be grateful to him, as it will be to the loyal men in the field and the loyal men in this nation, to know that we in this convention are willing to stand by him through evil and through good report; that we will not join in the vituperation and slander to which he has been subjected—that we will encourage our men in the field, that we will feed and clothe them while they are fighting our battle. Now, gentlemen, I have detained you longer than I intended. I hope you all feel on this subject as I feel. You all know the importance of the position you occupy. You know how your people feel at home; you know the interest at stake. If you know that, if you do not do your duty in this crisis, your children will rise up and curse you for having sold their birthright—Let me appeal to you, then, to let our actions be as harmonious as possible. If we send honest and good men to the National Convention, we will then have a standard-bearer worthy of this great Union party. We will go into the contest, I care not what the oppositions may be, with our banners streaming in the air, and on them shall be written "Union and Victory." [Loud applause.]

DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The following gentlemen were elected Senatorial delegates, viz:

Hon. Simon Cameron, Harrisburg: Hon. Alex. McClure, Chambersburg; Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, Erie; Hon. W. W. Ketcham, Wilkesbarre.

The following is the electoral ticket:

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1—Robert P. King,	13—Elias W. Hall,
2—George M. Coates,	14—Charles H. Shriner,
3—Henry Bumm,	15—John Wister,
4—William H. Kern,	16—David M'Conaughy.
5—Bartin H. Jenks,	17—David W. Woods,
6—Charles M. Runk	18—Isaac Benson,
7—Robert Parke,	19—John Patton,
8—Aaron Mull,	20—Samuel B. Dick,
9—John A. Hiestand,	21—Everard Bierer,
10—Richard H. Coryell,	22—John P. Penny,
11—Edward Holliday,	23—Ebenezer M'Junkin,
12—Charles F. Reed,	24—John W. Blanchard,

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following is a list of the State Central Committee, with their post office address:

1st	district,	Philad'a,	Jeremiah Nichols, Charles Humphreys.
2d	"	"	David Kramer, William H. Kemble.
3d	"	"	Charles M. Neal, Egbert K. Nichols.
4th	"	"	George W. Hammersly, Benjamin H. Brown.

Adams—David A. Buehler, Getteysburg.
Allegheny—John M. Kirkpatrick, J. J. Siebenick. Pittsburg.
Armstrong—John Ralston, Averton.
Beaver—D. L. Imbrie, Beaver.
Bedford—George W. Roop, Bedford.
Berks—Alex. B. Tutton, Z. T. Galt, Reading.
Blair—Samuel M'Camant, Sabbath Rest.
Bucks—James B. Lambert, Doylestown.
Bradford—Stephen Aland, Towanda.
Butler—Charles C. McCandless, Butler.
Cambria—A. A. Barker. Ebensburg.
Carbon—Charles Albright, Mauch Chunk.
Cameron—F. P. Hackett, Shippen.
Centre—Edmund Blanchard, Bellefonte.
Chester—Wm. B. Waddle, West Chester.
Clarion—B. J. Reed, Clarion.
Clearfield—S. B. Row, Clearfield.
Clinton—Chas. W. Wingard, Lock Haven.
Columbia—Robert F. Clark, Bloomsburg.
Crawford—Henry C. Johnson, Meadville.
Cumberland—John B. Parker, Carlisle.
Dauphin—George Bergner, John J. Shoemaker, Harrisburg.
Delaware—Ketchly Morton, Oakdale.
Elk—Albert Willis, Ridgway.
Erie—Samuel C. Stanford, Waterford.
Fayette—Benj. F. Hellen, Uniontown.
Franklin—F. S. Stumbaugh, Chambersburg.
Fulton—M. Edgar King, McConnellsburg.
Greene—G. E. Minor Waynesburg.
Huntingdon—G. W. Johnson, Huntingdon.
Indiana—F. M. Kinter, Indiana.
Juniata—John J. Patterson, Mifflintown.
Lancaster—O. J. Dickey, Lancaster city; Peter Martin, Lincoln Post Office.
Lebanon—T. T. Worth, Lebanon.
Lehigh—R. Clay Hammersley, Catasauqua.
Luzerne—S. P. Longstreet, Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming—Peter Herdic, Williamsport.
McKean—Lucius Rogers, Smithport.
Mercer—J. H. Robinson, Mercer.
Mifflin—Alfred Marks, Lewistown.
Lawrence—Oliver G. Hazen, New Castle.
Monroe—John R. Stokes, Stroudsburg.
Montgomery—Charles Kugler, Cabinet.
Montour—David Roberts, Danville.
Northampton—W. H. Armstrong, Easton.
Northumberland—Franklin Bound, Milton.
Perry—Benjamin F. Junken, New Bloomfield.
Pike—A B Sherman, Milford.
Potter—D C Larabee, Coudersport.
Schuylkill—Seth W Geer, Minersville.
Snyder—Moses Specht, Beavertown.
Somerset—Eli K Hanes, Somerset.
Susquehanna—D B Lathrop, Montrose.
Sullivan—Thomas J Ingram, Laporte.
Tioga—M H Cobb, Wellsboro.
Union—Samuel H Orwig, Lewisburg.
Venango—Peter McGough, Franklin.
Warren—Wm D Brown, Warren.
Washington—Jos B Ruple, Washington.
Wayne—Henry M Seeley, Honesdale.
Westmorland—John C Rankin, Harrison City.
Wyoming—Alfred Hine, Tunkhannock.
York—Silas Fery, York,

THE Union men have swept the Spring election in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas and New York;—chosen State officers by decisive majorities in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rode Island, and carried nearly two-thirds of the delegates to the Maryland Constitutional Convention in favor of Freedom. So opens the Presidential struggle of 1864.

Poor Copy

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.

Notice.

We shall continue to furnish THE INQUIRER for $1.50, a year in advance, until the first week of May next; after that time the terms will be $1.75, in advance.

This small increase is necessary to meet the large advance in the cost of printing material of every description The Inquirer is now considerably larger than it has been, and will require a good deal more work and expense to print it.

☞ Editorials on the State Convention, "Democratic" meeting Monday evening, and the impending battle, are this week omitted, because of unusual delay in putting them in type in season to issue our paper Friday morning. If they don't become too "stale, flat and unprofitable," they will appear next week. Proceedings in Court and other original matter are not given this week for the same reason. We think such cause for the omission of original matter will not exist hereafter.

☞ Gen. A. H. COFFROTH called at our office last Monday, on his way to Washington. We have hopes that the General may yet become an enlightened and useful citizen, as he has subscribed for the Bedford INQUIRER and paid in advance for one year.

☞ Col. FRANCIS JORDAN, from Washington, paid us a visit last Tuesday. He gives an encouraging representation of affairs at the National Capital and in the army.

Letter From President Lincoln.

His Policy on the Slavery Question.

The Frankfort (Kentucky) *Commonwealth* publishes a correspondence betweeo Governor Bramlette and Colonel Hodges, who accompanied the Governor to Washington, with the following letter addressed to Colonel Hodges by Mr. Lincoln:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, April 4.

"*A. G. Hodges, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.:*

"My Dear Sir: You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said, the other day, in your presence, to Governor Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:

"I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power and break the oath in using the power. I understand, too, that in ordinary civil administration, this oath even forbade me to practically indulge my primary abstract judgement on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times and in many ways. And I aver that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgement and feeling on slavery.

"I did understrnd, however, that my oath, to preserve the constitution to the best of my ability, imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensible means, that government, that nation, of which that constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the nation, and yet preserve the constitution?

"By general law, life and limb must be protected; yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I feel that measures otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the nation. Right or wrong, I assumed this ground, and now avow it. I could not feel that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the constitution, if to save slavery, or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of government, country and constitution, altogether. When early in the war General Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When a little later, General Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity. When still later, General Hunter attempted military emancipation, I again forbade it, because I did not yet think the indispensible necessity had come.

"When, in March, and May, and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the border states to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for military emancipation and arming the blacks would come unless averted by that measure. They declined the proposition, and I was in my best judgement, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and, with it, the constitution, or of laying strong hands upon the colored element. I chose the latter. In choosing it I hoped for greater gain than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident. More than a year of trial now shows no loss by it, in our foreign relations; none in our home popular sentiments; none in our white military force no loss by it, anyhow or anywhere. On the contrary it shows a gain of quite a hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, seamen, and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no cavilling. We have the men, and we could not have had them without the measure.

"And now, let any Union man who complains of the measure, test himself, by writing down in one line that he is for subduing the rebellion by force of arms, and in the next that he is for taking these hundred and thirty thousand men from the Union side and placing them where they would be but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his cause so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth.

"I add a word which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale, I attempt no compliment to my sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills also that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest, and revere the justice and goodness of God.

"Yours truly, A. LINCOLN."

It seems to be pretty well settled that the letters produced in the House of Representatives some days since by Gen. Garfield, purporting to have been written by J. S. DAVIS and D. R. ECKLES, of Indiana, were actual forgeries. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* states that they were written at the desk in the office of a hotel in that city, and that they were fabricated for the spy RANKIN in the hopes that they might protect him in case he fell into rebel hands. The last time RANKIN'S friends heard from him was three days before the battle of Chicamauga, when he was at BRAGG'S headquarters, and they now suppose him to be dead.

☞ Joseph Gordon has been appointed Post Master at Dry Ridge, in the county of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania in place of John Metzgar deceased.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, April. 26. SENATE.—Mr. Hale introduced a bill providing that no officer shall be retired under the age of sixty-two, and whose name shall not have been borne upon the Navy Register forty-five years after he had arrived at the age of sixteen. Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution appropriating $25,000,000 for arming, equipping, clothing, &c., volunteers that may be received for any time not less than one hundred days. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Wilson also submitted a bill to increase the number of cadets in the Military Academy, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The House bill to establish a money order system was passed. Also, the bill permitting communications to be received by the heads of executive departments and chiefs of bureaus, who are entitled to the franking privilege, without the indorsement "official business." The House bills to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United Statrs bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, was taken up. Several amendments were made, but without concluding, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged in the consideration of the Internal Tax bill in Committee of the Whole. At the evening session the Senate bill donating land claims in Oregon and Washington territory was passed.—A bill granting lands to Michigan for the construction of a wagon road for military and postal purposes was also passed. Also, a bill granting land to Wisconsin for the construction of a military road to Lake Superior. Similar bills were passed in reference to Iowa and Minnesota. The Committee on Public Lands reported a bill to secure to soldiers and sailors homesteads on forfeited and confiscated lands. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April. 27.

SENATE.—The House bill for the prevention and puuishment of frauds in relation to the names of vessels was passed. Also, the House bill to regulate the measurement of tonnage of ships and vessels of the United States. Also, the House bill to provide for the collection of hospital dues on vessels of the United States sold or transferred in foreign ports. The bill to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of State bonds, &c., was considered at length, and several amendments were offered. The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for Monday next. After an Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, and throughout both the day and evening session was engaged in the consideration of the Internal Tax bill. The Committee on Military Afiairs reported a joint resolution appropriating twenty millions of dollars to pay for arming, equipping, clothing and the subsistance, transportation and pay of western volunteers, for a term of service not less than one hundred days, which was admitted by almost unanimous consent and was passed.

THURSDAY, April. 28.

SENATE.—The Committee on Commerce reported adversely upon the memorial asking for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river. The bill to provide for granting honorable discharges to coal heaves and fire-men of the navy, was passed. Also, a bill for the relief of the clerks at the Kittery and Philadelphia Navy-yard. Also, the House joint resolution for the classification of the clerks and paymasters of the navy and graduating their pay. The Committee on Finance reported, with amendments, the House joint resolution to increase for sixty days the present duties on foreign imports 50 per centum, excepting those from printing paper. After some discussion the amendments decreasing the tariff to 33½ per cent, on the present duty, and excepting goods in bond and transitu, were adopted in committee, but were rejected by the Senate. The original resolution was then adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House in Committee of the Whole, again considered the Internal Revenue bill, and several amendments were adopted. A communication was received from the President relative to the sufferings of the people of East Tennessee, and enclosing an address from the residence of that section. Also a communication relative to the military commission held by Genrral Blair.—The House then resumed the consideration of the Tax bill. Some of the amendments of the Committee were rejected, but the larger portion of them were adopted. The bill was passed finally, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April. 29.

SENATE.—Mr. Ramsay introduced a bill for the benefit and better management of the Indians, by which the President is authorized to locate them upon new reservations. Mr. Henderson offered a joint resolution to provide for the printing of the report of the Committee of which Maj. Gen. Irwin McDowell was President, to examine into cotton speculations and frauds on the part of officers in the West. Adopted. Mr. Nesmith called up the Senate bill to establish branch mints at Carson City, Nevada, and Dalles City, Oregon.—An amendment striking out Carson City was adopted, and the bill passed. The National Currency bill came up in order, the question being on the Finance Committee's amendment to the 41st section as proposed to be amended by Mr. Pomeroy, by the insertion of a provision exempting from State taxation that portion of the capital invested in or based on United States bond. Rejected, 11 to 28. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Schenck reported the Senate bill to legalize and increase the pay of soldiers, giving notice that he would call it up at an early day.—Mr. Higby, the chairman of the Select Committee on Mr. Blair's case, hoped the discussion would now come to an end. The report and evidence were ordered to be printed. The House took up the bill relative to providing a republic an form of Government for States subverted or overthrown by the Rebellian. Mr. Schofield made a speech showing that Slavery has been an element of discord in our republican system, has produced the present contingency of affairs, and ought therefore to be removed. Mr. Stevens offered a substitute for the bill declaring that the Confederate States, by waging an unjust war, have no rigt to claim exemption from the extreme rigors and rights of war. That none of the States which have seceded with the consent of a majority of their citizens can be tolerated, and confedered as within the Union, so as to be allowed a representation in Congress, or take part in the political Government. That they cannot participate in our amendments to the constitution, and, when amendments thereto are proposed, they can be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the non-Seceding States. Whenever the Federal forces conquer the Seceding States, they shall be regarded as seperate Territories, and be represented in the House of Representatives the same as other Territories.

SATURDAY, April. 30.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Military Committee, that any officer whose resignation of a commission was accepted, shall not be entitled to hold or exercise command untill again appointed by the President, with consent of the Senate. Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill providing for a Board of Examination to ascertain the merits and capacity of all applicants for civil service under the Government, except those appointed by the President. The House bill for relief of settlers on land claims in California was called up and discussed. The bill granting lands for a railroad in Minnesota, as amended by the House, was passed. The amendment of the Finance Committee to the Tax Bill taxing banks was passed.

In the House a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of nine, to investigate the charges made by Mr. BLAIR against Secretary CHASE, and all allegations affecting the integrity of the Treasury Department. Messrs. Garfield, Wilson, Brooks, Davis, Stuart, Fenton, Dawson, Jenckes and Steele were announced as the Committee. The Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill making the pay and emolument of colored soldiers equal to those of white, to take effect from January 1, 1864, was adopted. Ayes, 81; nays, 49.

MONDAY, May. 2.

SENATE.—The bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers of the United States, was passed. The Internal Revenue bill was received from the House, and was referred to the Committee on Finance. Also, the Army Appropriation bill, with amendments. The National currency bill was then indorced. The bill relative to the acceptance of the militia of the northwestern States for one hundred days was debated at considerable length, but upon a vote being taken no quorum was presented, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The resolution of inquiry relative to the amount of debt, incurred by the several States, to aid in suppressing the rebellion was return to the committee on military affairs. The resolution offered by Mr. Harding in December last, during that the Union is not dissolved, and that when the rebellion in any State shall be put down, such State shall be restored to all its rights as laid on the table. Resolutions of the New York Legislature instructing the Senators to suprt an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery were presented. The Secretary of the Navy, by resolution, was requested to furnish all the information he has concerning the construction of a rebel ram which attacked our fleet at Plymouth. The President communicated the orders, &c., connected with the assignment of Gen. Blair to a command. The bill appropriating over $1,00000 to indemnify the citizens of Minnesota for loss sustained by Indian depredations was passed; also, the Senate bill appropriating $23,000 to enable refugee Indians from Kansas to return to their homes. A number of bills relating to Indians were passed. At the evening session the bill guaranteeing republican governments to the rebellious States was debated.

THE LATEST NEWS

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The information from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, is that the troops that went to Madison Court House on Thursday burned the town to ashes. It is not known whether this was done by order or not.

General Burnside visited General Meade last night, and spent some hours in his querters.

Deserters who came in yesterday report that Lee's army is 80,000 strong, with 22,000 effective cavalry. All were in good condition, with six days' supplies distributed to them, and that the railroad trains are running night and day bringing more.

Beauregard Reinforcing Lee.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A dispatch was received to-day by the government, from Fortress Monroe, stating that the rear of Beauregard's army passed through Petersburg yesterday morning. His force is estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 men.

Nothing of especial note has transpired at the front to-day. Pickets of both armies extend up and down the Rappahannock and Rapidan. A considerable rebel force is reported to be at Fredericksburg, at work throwing up more earthworks on the heights. The rebels are also reported to be with-drawing from the vicinity of Madison Court house, and consentrating in front of our left and centre. One division of Longstreet's corps, according to deserters, is at Hanover Junction, in reserve. On the same authority, Lee's strength is stated to be upwards of 100,000 men.

General Banks Retreated to Alexandria—Communigation Opened Between Banks and Steele.

CHICAGO May 2.—The Tribune publishes a telegram from the mouth of the Red river, dated April 24th, stating that Banks' army has fallen back to Alexandria without fighting. The gunboat fleet is at the same place, some boats above and some below the falls. The Red river is low and still falling. The Ouachita and Tensas rivers are filling up from Lake Providence. The papers here are not allowed to publish any more Red river news, excepting the official dispatches in which Gen. Banks claims a victory.

The guerillas are becoming more troublesome on the eastern bank of the Mississippi.

Gen. Steele has opened communication with Gen. Banks.

Washington Evacuated.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—Little Washington, N. C. was evacuated by the Federal forces last Thursday, the troops being wanted elsewhere.

The flag of truce steamer arrived at Fortress Monroe last night with four hundred of our exchanged prisoners. No papers were allowed to be brought down by her for the press.

FROM EUROPE. The Archduke Maximilian left Miramar on the 14th for Rome, where he expected to arrive on the 20th. On the following day, he intended to embark for Mexico. A convention between Louis Napoleon and Maximilain has been concluded, which provided for the reduction of the French army of occupation to 25,000.

Garibaldi continued to receive the most brilliant ovation in London. At a banquet given in his honor by the Duchess of Sutherland, only two foreign Embassadors—those of the United States and Turkey—were present.

The London Conference on the Schleswig-Holstien question was to be opened on April 20.

The privateer Florida has been refused admittance to a Portugese port, but was well received in a Spanish port. The English Goverment still retains possession of the gunboat Alexandria, but was ready to deliver her up to the owners on application.

A GOOD MOVE OF THE LADIES. The New York Times says that a movement is on foot among the ladies of New York City to diminish somewhat the drain of gold from the country, by agreeing among themselves not to use any of the expensive fabrics imported from abroad, which enter so largely just now into the consumption of the country. They propose to confine themselves, so far as possible, to the use of *home fabrics*, while the war lasts. Such a movement among the ladies, if it becomes at all general, will do good in many ways. It will relieve their husbands from paying a good many very heavy bills. It will thus keep gold, not only within the country, but within their private purses. And it will tend to build up and encourage the manufacture here at home, of a great many articles which are now imported. Few persons probably are aware of the extent to which the manufacture of a great many things supposed to come exclusively from abroad, is already carried on here at home. This can and will be very much enlarged by such action as the ladies propose to take. We are told that already a great many of the *silk* fabrics sold here as of foreign importation, are actually made in Connecticut, and so far as to quality is concerned, nobody could tell the difference.

Up to the present time the movement referred to has been only a matter of conversation; but we presume some public demonstration will take place in regard to it before long.

AN ATHEIST CONFOUNDED.—A clergyman was once travelling on board of a western steamboat, when among the passengers was a man who took great pains to make known that he was opposed to religion, denouncing Christ as an imposter, and all forms of religion as delusions. He was a man of ability and education, and a great wit, and his remarks seemed to have quite an influence on his hearers. The clergyman refrained from saying anything for a time, but finally determined to silence him. Asking the sceptic if he believed in the immortality of the soul, he received as an answer: 'No, I have none.' 'Do you believe in the existence of God?' 'No.' 'Then, sir,' replied the clergyman, 'I have heard of you before.' 'Heard of me?' 'Yes, and read about you.' 'Read about me! I was not aware that I was published. Pray where?' 'In the Psalms of David, sir where it reads, "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God."' At this unlooked for turn in the argument, there was one general burst of laughter and hurrah at the expense of the atheist, who, confounded, and being unable to rally at being thus unexpectedly called a fool, moved away to another part of the boat. During the remainder of the voyage the wisenere was silent on religious subjects; but occasionally some of the passengers would tease him by slyly observing "I have heard of you before."

Resolutions of the Union State Convention.

Resolved, That the vindication of the national honor, and the enforcement of the national authority, against the aggressions of a desperate and wicked conspiracy, are the only objects which should now claim the attention of parties and engage the efforts of those who represent the government. Until that authority, which is the supreme law of the land, is recognized in all its borders, there cannot and dare not be any terms of peace offered to traitors. Until peace elicits unqualified and entire submission to the national authority, war must be waged while there is an arm left to strike a blow, and a dollar in the national treasury to subsist a soldier.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the policy of the national Administration, and the means employed for the suppression of rebellion, the punishment of traitors at home and abroad; a policy which, if carried out, will end in the speedy triumph of our arms, and the security and permanency of the government.

Resolved, That we regard the renomination and election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency as essential not only to the complete overthrow of the slaveholders' rebellion, but as necessary to the full organization and operation of that policy which alone can secure the future peace and prosperity of a restored Union. The purity of his character, the liberality of his views, the independence of his action, and the regard which he ever manifests for justice and right, fit him preeminently for the direction of the affairs of the nation until its authority is recognized, received and respected in all the States of the American Union.

Resolved, That in response to the sentiment of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, and in justice to a tried and faithful public officer, the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth. His manly defence of the honor and dignity of the State, his unwavering adherence to its credit, and his vigilant care of its interests, have had their influence alike upon the political character of its citizens, and the prosperity which now marks their trade and enterprise, and demands a people's highest admiration and applause.

Resolved, That the alacrity with which the Governor of Pennsylvania has contributed, through the aid of our fellow-citizens, to the national defence, is in keeping with the character of loyalty ever borne by the Keystone State. Through the active energy of Governor Curtin, Pennsylvania has had the satisfaction of knowing that her State flag has floated in almost every battel fought for the Union, while no commonwealth has given more of its material means in aid of the government than the wise and frugal measures of Andrew G. Curtin have enabled this State to extend to the national government.

Resolved, That the highest rewards of the nation are due to the brave men who are now in the field, periling their lives in a struggle with a base and wicked conspiracy, that we will ever hold in grateful recollection the memory of those who have already perished in the fight for the Union, and extend to those who survive to return once more to their homes, the honor which their valor has fairly won, and the peaceful rest which their labors so eminently deserve.

Resolved, That we thank the loyal members of the Legislature for the steady and persistent course with which they have maintained the honor and credit of the commonwealth, and the stern patriotism with which they have resisted the revolutionary schemes of the minorities in the Senate and House. The attitude of the majority in both branches of the Legislature on the interest question, and on the enfranchisement of the soldier, was controlled alike by a regard for economy and a determination to recognize in the defenders of the Union, citizens deserving the highest rank and franchises; while the course of general legislation has been such at least as to deserve for the Legislature, during the session about to close, our frank approval.

Resolved, That the thanks of the whole people are due to the gallant men who are now in the lead of our armies, and that we hold ourselves in readness, at a moment's warning, to second the efforts of these to render the summer campaign against reason, the finalend of the struggle for the peace of the country, and the full recognition of the authority of the government in all the States.

QUOTAS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA,
CHAMBERSBURG, April 27, 1864.

THE Quotas of the respective sub-districts of Bedford County of the Seven Hundred Thousand men called for by the President, together with the credits in each case for the proceeds of the late draft, and all re-enlisting veterans and new recruits mustered into service up to the 15th inst., as shown by the several Exhibits furnished this office, are as follows:

Sub-districts.	Localities.	Quotas.	Total credited.	No. to be furnished
22	Bedford Borough	46	50	—
22	Bedford Township	82	23	59
24	Broad Top tp.	76	6	70
25	Colerain tp.	49	16	33
25½	Snake Spring tp.	27	7	20
26	Cumberland Valley tp.	50	14	36
27	East Providence tp.	40	14	26
28	Harrison tp.	29	8	21
29	Hopewell	36	12	24
30	Juniata	47	7	40
31	Liberty	47	16	31
32	Londonderry	30	6	24
33	Middle Woodberry	76	48	28
34	Monroe	56	19	37
35	Napier	61	24	37
35½	Schellsburg Borough	10	2	8
36	Southampton	54	11	43
37	South Woodberry	60	40	20
38	St. Clair	79	19	60
39	Union	59	20	39
40	West Providence	33	10	23
40½	Bloody Run Borough	20	5	15
		1067	377	694

Any sub-district not accredited with the full number of men whom it has paid local bounty, or desiring assignment of such re-enlisted veterans resident within its limits at the date of their entry into service as have not received local bounty but been accredited to Counties, or other sub-districts embracing two or more of the sub-districts into which the District has been divived, or to localities less than a sub-district and unknown to the Board as parts of sub-districts, are requested to appear *at once* at these Headquarters, by Committees or other competent authority, and establish their claims, the Board of Enrollment having been authorized to adjust the same upon proper proof.

Original or Supplementary Muster-in-Rolls or properly certified copies of the same, certificates of the respective Mustering Officers, of officers detailed on the Recruiting Service for the Regular Army or Board of Enrollment, are the evidences that will be required to support any claim to additional credit. GEO. EYSTER,

Capt. & Pro. Mar. 16th Dist., Pa.

may5,'64-1t.

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, $3.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ ! ! ! Beware ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞ Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞ Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.

mar. 4. 1864—8 mo.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Storekeepers and all other persons are hereby specially warned and cautioned against selling goods on my credit or in any way trusting on my account my wife or other members of my family, as I will not pay any debts which they may contract, having supplied them abundantly with the means of living.—d. CHARLES SMITH.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the account of thomas Oldham, one of the assignees of George Snyder of Union township, has been exhibited and filed on the Common Pleas of Bedford county, at the Prothonotary's office, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on Tuesday the 2d day of May, next, unless cause be shown why it should not be allowed.

O. E. SHANNON,
apr. 8, 1864—d. Proth'y.

List of Retailers.

A List of Venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in the county of Bedford, for the year 1863, as assigned and classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

		Class.	Tax
BEDFORD BOROUGH.			
Mrs. V. B. Tate	Store.		$7 00
M. & G. Reimand	"	14	7 00
G. & W. Oster	"	14	7 00
A. B. Cramer	"	14	10 00
N. Lyons & Sons	"	14	7 00
Peter A. Reed	"	14	7 00
Miss. M. Fetterly	"	14	7 00
S. & W. Shuck	"	14	7 00
" "	Fancy Store	14	7 00
Robert Fyan	Store	14	7 00
J. M. Shoemaker	"	14	7 00
Mrs. Stewart	"	14	7 00
Isaac Leppel	"	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley	Hardware	14	7 00
Geo. Blymyer & Son	"	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry	Drugs	14	7 00
H. C. Reamer	"	14	7 00
A. L. Deshaugh	Confection and grocery	14	7 00
James B. Feguhar	Store	14	7 00
John Alsip and Son	"	14	7 00
E. M. Fisher	"		10 00
John G. Mlinich	Eating House		5 00
Jacob Bollinger	Confection		10 00
Reed & Schell	Bankers		7 00
Mrs. E. V. Mowry	Store	14	7 00
David Brode	Eating House		10 00
Joshua Shoemaker	Ten pins		7 50
Wm. McMullin & Co	Store	14	7 00
Miss. Urilla Smith	"		7 00
Rupp Shannon & Co	Bankers		7 00
Bedford Township.			
Josiah Ritchey	Distillery		15 00
Bedford M Springs	Ten Pins		7 50
" " "	Billiards		7 50
William Wolf	Confection		5 00
Broadtop Township.			
Eichelbeiger & Co	Store	14	7 00
John Foster	Eating House		10 00
" "	Ten Pin alley		7 50
Given & Maguire	Store	14	7 00
Johns & Co	"		7 00
D. Dunn & Lawrence	Store	14	7 00
Vandevander & Baker	"	14	7 00
Richard Landgdon	"	14	7 00
Alfred Evans	Confectionary		5 00
R. N. Higdon			
John Dell	Liquors		25 00
Hopewell.			
Jacob Steel	Store	14	7 00
Cumberland Valley			
Daniel Anderson	Store	14	7 00
Henry Miller	Distillery		15 00
Colerain.			
A. C. James	Store	14	7 00
Jacob Reed & Co.	"	14	7 00
Harrison Township.			
Valentine B. Wertz	Store	14	7 00
Geo. R. Bailey	"	14	7 00
Juniata Township.			
George Gardill	Store	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan	"	14	7 00
William Kyser	"	14	7 00
Hillegas & Co	"	14	7 00
Joseph Holler	"	14	7 00
Napier.			
G. W. Blackburn	Store	14	7 00
Samuel Heffner	"	14	7 00
Eli Blackburn & Co.	"	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry.			
Daniel Stover	Store		7 00
D. F Beegle	"		7 00
Andrew Baker	Store	14	7 00
Geo. R. Barndollar	"	14	7 00
A. L. Bechhoefer	"	14	7 00
J. W. Ricketson	"	14	7 00
South Woodberry.			
D. F. Buck	Store	14	7 00
D. M. Bare	"	14	7 00
Samuel Oster	"	14	7 00
George Kauffman	"	14	7 00
Robert Ralston	"	14	7 00
East Providence.			
Jacob Felton	Store	10	7 00
D. A. T. Black	Store	14	7 00
John Nycum & Sons	"	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh	"	14	7 00
Bloody Run Borough.			
J. M. Barndollar & Son	Store	14	7 00
J. B. Williams	"	14	7 00
Wm. States & Co.	"	14	7 00
Thomas Ritchey	"	14	7 00
Baughman & Co.	"	14	7 00
Eli Ramsey	Drugs	14	7 00
Mrs. Phebe Akers		14	7 00
Charles Blake	Eating House		10 00
Abraham Sparks	"		10 00
Mrs. J. A. Mann	Store	14	7 00
West Providence.			
Joseph Stoner	Ten Pins		7 50
John Gilbreath	Store	14	7 00
J. W. Barndollar & Co.	Store	14	7 00
Southampton.			
Hugh Wilson,	Store	14	7 00
George Himes	"	14	7 00
Snake Spring.			
William Lysinger	Confection	14	7 00
Liberty Township.			
David Cypher	Store		7 00
Catharine Hockler & Son	Store	14	7 00
Lewis Putt	"	14	7 00
Fluck & Wharton	"	14	7 00
B. Elliott		14	7 00
Londonderry.			
Jacob Evans	Store	14	7 00
David Evans	"	14	7 00
Cairus M. Devore	"	14	7 00
Monroe.			
James R. O'Neil	Store	14	7 00
Daniel Fletcher	"	14	7 00
Asa M. Williams	"	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.			
John Smith	Hardware	14	7 00
John S. Schell	Store	14	7 00
Black & Border	"	14	7 00
Jac. W. Miller & Robison	Store	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker	"	14	7 00
John E. Colvin	"	14	7 00
E. Berkstresser & Son	"	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.			
Mrs. Charlotte Sleek	Eating House,		10 00
Mrs. Rachel Naugle	" "		10 00
Anthony Zimmers			10 00
John Hughes	Distillery		15 00
G. D. Trout	Store	14	7 00
Simon Hershman	"	14	7 00
F. D. Beegle	"	14	7 00
Miss A. C. Smith	"	14	7 00
Nathan Wright	"	14	7 00
G. B. Amick	"	14	7 00
Josiah Blackburn	"	14	7 00
Horn & Brother	"	14	7 00
Enos Coyle	Distillery		15 00

Notice is hereby given, that an appeal will be held at the Court House, on the 7th day of May, 1864.

A. J. SANSOM,
Mercantile Appraiser.

apr. 1, 1864—t.

L. JOHNSON & CO.'S TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.—Established by Binny & Ronaldson in 1795, on the base of Sowers's Germantown Foundry of 1739.

Our long practice and experience enable us to offer the largest variety of PRINTING TYPES, and all the appurtenances of a printing office, to be found in any establishment in the United States, and of a quality, too, which is deemed to be unrivalled. The composition of the metal used is calculated to afford the greatest durability; while the scrupulous care exercised in the fitting up and finishing of the Type is such as to insure accuracy and squareness of body, &c. Our facilities are extensive enough to enable us to fill orders of any amount. Estimates given in detail (with the cost) of all the materials required for a Newspaper Office.

PLAIN OR FANCY TYPES, MUSIC of unparalleled beauty, *cast in this Foundry only*, SCRIPTS, FLOWERS, BORDERS, CUTS, BRASS or METAL RULES, LABOUR-SAVING RULES and LABOUR-SAVING FURNITURE, BRASS BRACES, BRASS CIRCLES and OVALS, &c.

PRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and all sorts of Printing Materials, (most of which are made by us.) will be furnished at Manufacturers' Prices. PRINTING INK, of all varieties and colours, Varnishes, Bronzes, &c. We are agents for the Inks, &c., of the most celebrated American and English Manufacturers, which we will sell at the lowest terms.

STEREOTYPING OR ELECTROTYPING of Books, Music, Wood Cuts, Jobs, &c. Type used in stereotyping for sale at reduced prices. Wood Cuts designed and engraved in the finest style of art. Our "Specimen Book" (the first of its class in the country, and original in its conception and getting up) will be sent to printers wishing to make orders, who will direct how it may be transmitted to them. It is too large to be sent by mail. Courteous attention, quick despatch, and terms as liberal as those of any respectable house. L. JOHNSON & Co.

apr, 15. 1864—e. 606 Sansom St. Philadelphia.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR. FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INCOMES & REVENUES,
No. 118 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
APRIL 4TH, 1864.

The Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues," invite co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of the country, it is but just and proper that they should alike have an opportunity to contribute to the object of the Fair. The most equable plan for accomplishing this, and, at the same time the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a SINGLE DAY'S LABOR from all classes in the community. Many will contribute a day of their labor willingly, who would not subscribe their money. To reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but if attained, will be productive of immese results.

The success of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits and we invite all the guardians of the industrial interests, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this great work of patriotism and humanity.

The Committee is charged with the following duty, to wit:

FIRST.—To obtain the contribution of "one day's labor," or earnings, from every artisan and laborer, forehan, operative and employee; president, cashier, teller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, iron-works, oil-works, mill, mine and public office; from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent and salesman; designer, finisher and artist; publisher, printer and mechanic; from every government offier, contractor and employee; grocer, butcher, baker and dealer; farmer, horticulturist and producer; from every mantua maker, milliner and female operative; every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way earning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

SECOND.—To obtain the contribution of one day's "Revenue," from all the great employing establisements, firms, corporations, companies, railroads and works.

THIRD.—To obtain the contributions of one's income from every retired person, and person of fortune—male and female—living upon their means, and from all clergymen and lawyers, dentists, editors, authors and professors; all men lawfully engaged in the learned or other professions. In other words this work must be performed by the personal efforts of ladies and gentlemen associated, influence and co-operated with the Committee in carrying out or to be associated with the Committee in carrying out this plan.

The Committee feel the responsibility of the work they have undertaken, but confident of their plan, and they therefore very perfect ramification of people, to assemble themselves together and call upon all earnest persons in every township, and county, and form organizations of ladies and gentlemen to co-operate with the labor of love. In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil regions, and in the agricultural districts,—especially, let there be organizations in the large towns, so that the young people may have an opportunity thus to render assistance to their relatives and friends fighting the battles of the country in the armies of the nation.

The work of this Committee may be prosecuted where no other effort can be made for the Farmers in the mines of the coal regions. A day

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

UNION MEETING.

In accordance with the call of the Union County Committee, the loyal men of Bedford county met at the Court House, Tuesday evening May 2d.

Wm. Kirk, of St. Claire was chosen President: Daniel Sams of West Providence, Geo. Smith of Bedford tp, Jona Litchner of Londenderry; John Johnson, Southampton; Lemuel Evans of Broad Top tp, were chosen Vice Presidents. B. F. McNeil and John W. Barndollar, Secretaries.

J. R. Durborrow of Bedford Borough, Leonard Bittner of Juniata tp; Basil Browning of Southampton; Wm. Gephart of Bedford; G. W. Williams of Napier tp., were chosen a committee on resolutions.

John E. Calvin of Schellsburg; Peter C. Shires of Bedford and John A. Gump of Bloody Run, were chosen conferees to meet conferees from Somerset and Fulton counties to elect a delegate to the Baltimore National Convention of June proximo.

Hon. Wm. H. Koontz of Somerset, Col. Francis R. Jordon and Alex. King, of Bedford addressed the meeting.

J. R. Durborrow from the Committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Union people of Bedford county have not abated a jot of their confidence in the honesty and sagacity of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, but on the contrary will support and sustain him with heart and hand in his administion of the Government, and his effort to suppress this rebellion.

Resolved, That the true interest of the country demands his renomination at the Baltimore Convention.

Resolved, That the emancipation policy of the Government, inaugurated as a military necessity, is entitled to the sincere sympathy and earnest support of every lover of his country and every friend of humanity.

Resolved, That all the measures of the administration looking to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the restoration of the authority of the General Government must be maintained by the people, if they desire the perpetuation of civil liberty and the permanence of the Republic.

Resolved, That John E. Calvin, John A. Gump and Peter H. Shires, be and are hereby appointed conferees to meet conferees from the counties of Somerset and Fulton to nominate one district delegate to the National Convention conceding to Franklin and Adams the other.

Resolved, That the administration of Gov. Curtin commands our fullest confidence and excites the highest admiration. No labor of mind or body has ever deterred him from the performance of his arduous duties, and no earthly reward will ever adequately compensate him for his distinguished services to the country.

At the close of the meeting a liberal collection was taken for the "Great Central Fair."

Mail Lettings.

The following lettings will interest many of our readers:

From Harrisonville to Hopewell. R. H. McClave, $219.

From Harrisonville to Orbisonia. Wm. L. Cunningham, $170.

From Warfordsburg to Bloody Run. James Giffin, $270.

From Hopewell to Martinsburg. Levi Miller, $300,

From Hopewell to Bedford. Diehl, Dibert & Co., $145.

From Bedford to end at Bloody Run.

From Bloody Run to Hancock, Md. J. Giffin, $269.50.

From Bedford to Latrobe. Wm. McClaide, $2,375.

From Bedford to Hollidaysburg. Dibert & Corboy, $1,190.

From Bedford to Cumberland, Md. Bowles & Barclay, $939.

From Bedford to Elbinsville. J. Bennett, $285.

From Orbisonia to Ray's Hill. Wm. L. Cunningham, $170.

From Broad Top to Harrisonville. Not needed.

From Broad Top to Burnt Cabins. G. W Clyman, $273.

From Broad Top to Aid Creek. John Henderson, $349.

From Tyrone to Clearfield. C. R. Foster. Curtail at Phillipsburg, at $530 per annum.

From Hollidaysburg to Williamsburg. M. J. Philbin, $392.

From Hollidaysburg to Martinsburg. Levi Miller, $210.

From Williamsburg to Shaver's Creek. Adolphus Patterson, $456.

From Williamsburg to Springfield Furnace. H. L. Ake, $123,

From Springfield Furnace to Bruce. H. L. Ake, $73.

From Cumberland, Md., to Greensburg. Jas. Parson, $2,177.

From Somerset to Johnstown. S. P. Snyder, $449.

From Somerset to Bedford via Berlin. John Brollier, $775.

THE GREAT SANITARY FAIR.—Preparations are going forward vigorously for the great sanitary Fair to be held in Phila., in a few weeks. The temporary buildings are rapidly going up on Logan Square. the broad and extensive avenues of which will all be ocupied for this purpose. We notice one of the principal bridge-builders in the country on the ground, showing that every effort is to be made to provide safe, substantial and commodious accomodations.

In order to give some idea of the extent of the undertaeing, we would say that this groat Fair embraces *eighty-one* committees, *each* of which appoints sub-committees to more fully carry out the duties respectively assigned to them. One of the largest of these committee is the one on labor, income and revenues. The duties of this committee, in a word, are to secure one day's "labor" or salary one day's "income" or one day's "revenue" from each person, not only in this State, but also in the States of New Jersey and Delaware. The names of some of the most prominent men in this and the adjoining States are on the Committee, and every interest is represented commercial and manufacturing, as well as agricultural. All who wish to facilitate the work of this committee, and help to make this Fair a grand success, are refered to the advertisement.—*American Presbyterian.*

THE QUOTAS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.—We publish this week a list of the quotas, credits and number of men yet to be furnished by Bedford county. The total number is six hundred and ninety-four. It is claimed however that our credit has not been given to several of the townships. The apparent deficiency, may, therefore be considerably reduced. We see it stated in the papers that a draft has been ordered for the State of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and we think Maryland. The official publication of this list at this time, in our columns looks like getting ready for it.

THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.—Our readers should not overlook the advertisements of "the Great Central Fair," given on another page. The fair it will be seen is to be held in Philadelphia on the first week in June in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission. We have not heard that any considerable contributions have yet been made in the county, for the fair. If any thing, fitting and creditable to the county is to be accomplished in the matter, immediate and united effort will have to be made.

Late advices from Camden, Ark., say that Gen. Steele's army is there, and had, previous to its arrival, effected a junction with Gen. Thayer. Gen. Steele had completely out-generaled "old Pap Price," who commands the rebel army in Arkansas, and after flanking him out of one position after another, finally started on a race with him for Camden, a place very strongly fortified on the Washita River, and came out victor, entering the works unopposed by the enemy. The fortifications were found to consist of nine forts, very strongly built, and capable of resisting a largely superior force.

Mr. William Lashley of Elbinsville has taken out auctioneer, and Sale license, and is ready to cry sales on short notice and reasonable terms.

MARRIED:

On the 28th of April, at the hotel of Mr. Bridenthal in Martinsburg, by Rev. D. Stock Mr. JOHN C. NEWTON of Newry, to Miss SUSAN KEYNER of Martinsburg, all of Blair county.

On the 1st of May, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. ADAM RICHTER to Miss ANN M. DOUGHERTY, all of South Woodberry township.

On the 2d of of May, by the Rev. L. D. Reichmar, Mr. J. W. ALLEN to Miss M. E. CLARK, both of St. Clair township.

DIED.

In Pleasantville, Aprill 14th, Mrs. ELMIAH EVANS wife of William Evans, aged 24 years 1 month and 13 days.

She leaves a husband two little sons, two brothers in the army, parents and numerous other relatives and friends to mourn their loss, which we hope is her gain. M.

On Monday morning, May 2d, MALINDA REIGHARD, aged 4 years 9 months and 28 days.

In Union township, Bedford County, on the 19th, of April, 1864, Mr. ADAM HINISH, aged 82 years.

Letter from the Army.

CAMP 2D BRIG. 3D DIV. 6TH ARMY CORPS,
BRANDY STATION, VA. April 23, 1864.

To the Editor of the Bedford Inquirer.—Perhaps a few lines from this part of the world would not come amiss, and may find a place in your valuable columns. As soldiers don't do much writing, you must not expect much. We are still in our old camp, as the weather has been too changeable to admit of opening the spring campaign; but from all appearances, it will open soon. Every preparation is going forward towards making vigorous efforts to crush this unholly rebellion out, and it is the heartfelt wish of all true men to see this thing ended. It has lasted too long already; it is now time to make the Rebels feel that it is useless to fight against the odds they will have to contend with. One army never was stronger nor more eager to end this war than it is at this time, to prove this assertion I refer you to Bedford county, and see the greater number of enlistments of late than formerly: In fact throughout the whole north. We are glad to see that Bedford county has redeemed herself by sending so many in response to the last call. Many, whom we left at home two years ago, have since followed our footsteps to the battle-field, we welcome them with a soldier's welcome. It shows that the spirit that animated the hearts of our forefathers in 1776, is not yet extinguished in the bossoms of their sons; and where that spirit exists, the stars and strips must ever float. There is a terrible struggle impending in Virginia, which must end in the death of the Southern Confederacy. This war will end in Virginia. As the rebels appear to be drawing there forces into the state, they will hold out until they see that Richmond must fall, which will take place before long. One thing sure, we will have to fight, and that hard too; but this army has already fought hard, which many bloody battle's fields will show many of us must fall, but patriotism calls for the sacrifice. We are glad to know that we have so many friends yet at home who stand by us, in the noble cause that we are engaged in, but are sorry that we have the number of enemies that we seem to have at home that sympathise with the rebels, while we are here, risking our lives, for our country's sake. We like to hear every person speak there sentiments out, if they are Union let them be Union, if they are the contrary let them speak out plain; we would rather meet an open an enemy than a secret foe. An open enemy has more honor than a secret foe, the latter lacks both moral and physical courage, and are beneath the notice of a soldier and consequently we pass them by in silent contempt. We think it prudent to bring an already letter to a close, the Bedford boys are all well. Your valuable paper has been received in camp and has been read with interest, we are glad to see the stand you have taken for the Union, and do not follow the example of some vile copperhead sheets who wish to destroy this glorious country.

Yours Respectfully,
Corp. JAMES E. OVER,
Wm. G. RIDDLE,
Co. E. 148th. Regt. P. V.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Colored Troops Attacked by Guerrillas.

The Rebels Put to Flight.

Firing Heard in Washington.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GENERAL HALLECK.

Death the Penalty for Refuring to do a Soldier's Duty.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Late Richmond papers received here endeavor to make light of the massacre of colored soldiers at Fort Pillow. The articles are written in a jesting vein.—No excuse is offered to palliate the fearful offence against the laws of war, but the editorials are an attempt to be witty and facetious over a horrible crime, which they evidently fear will lead to retaliation.—This is shown by threats slyly introduced as to what will be done when word is received that their troops receive a like fate.

The *Star* says there was a rumor this morning that the colored troops, or a portion of them, attached to Burnside's command, had been attacked by guerrillas while doing guard duty on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and that a number of them were killed or wounded. After our inquiring we are satisfied this is not the oase.

It is said, however, that yesterday morning while a detachment of colored troops were changing position they were attacked by a small party of guerrillas who suddenly pounced upon them, but the negroes drove them off without sustaining any loss.

Parties from the army to-day report having heard heavy firing on our left early this morning.

Major General Meade has issued another order relative to the men in the army who refuse to do duty on the ground that their time of service has expired, and stating that the punishment for snch conduct will be death.

Army of the Potomac.

All Quiet—Everything Ready—Troops in Fine Spirits—Deserters from the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Mr. E. B. Paul sends the following to this bureau;

All is quiet with the Army of the Potomac today; everything is in readiness, however, for a movement at the proper moment. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and anxious to advance against the enemy under the new Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Burnside's command is in a favorable position. The Fourteenth New York Battery had a slight skirmish yesterdap whiie going to the front. The men employed in the construction deprrtment, and all other supernumerary help, are being sent to the rear as fast as possible.

Deserters from the enemy's ranks cross the Rapidan deily. All agree that Lee is making extensive preparations to meet Gen. Grant there. People also profess to believe that Richmond is being evacuated.

NEW GOODS
AT
THE BARGAIN STORE OF
G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Sohallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands. Queensware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen; together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

COMMITTEE FOR A DAY'S LABOR.

GREAT CENTRAL SANITARY FAIR.

Committee on Labor Incomes and Revenue. Office No. 118 S. Seventh Street.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.

This Committee has a special work, to wit: to obtain a day's "labor," a day's "income," and a day's "revenue," from every citizen of the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

The Committee is now fully organized at the above address, and calls for the co-operation of all classes in the community.

We want to show what the industrial classes can do for their soldiers.

What the people can do in their separate capacity!
What Pennsylvania can do!
What New Jersey can do!
What Delaware can do!
What each county can do!
What each city and town can do!
What each profession can do!
What each trade can do!
What each occupation can do!
What each manufactory can do!
What each bank, insurance company and railroad can do!
What each mine can do!
What each workshop can do!
What each family can do!
What each man can do!
What each woman can!
What each boy and girl can do!
We want to show to the world what Aemrican freemen e ready to do for their soldiers!
This is a great work and the time short.
The way to do so is to ORGANIZE!
Organize in your workshops—in your families.
Let the men organize.
Let the women organize.
Let the trades organize.
Organize everywhere.
Let the workmen give with their employers, the employers with their workmen.

It is easily done. If the workmen will authorize their employers to deduct one day from their week's or month's earnings and the employers will add to it a day of their profits, the whole sum will be acknowledged together to the credit of the establishment. We say to all, go to work at once with us in this great work. Hurry forward your contributions. Every acknowledgment will stimulate others to follow your example.

Circulars with full instructions will be sent upon application, by mail or otherwise, to the undersigned. To work! to work!

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
MRS. R. W. HETTER,
Chairwoman of Ladies' Com.
M. J. Mitchell, Secretary.

THE HISTORY
OF
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

The most remarkable medicine of the day, and the unequaled cures that have been performed with it in case of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dispepsia, Nervous Debility, and other Liver Complaint, arising from a disordered stomach or liver, places disease under the most astonishing discoveries that has it at once been made in the medical world. The diseases to which taken place are so universal that there are but few of our friends who do not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation.

For sale by Druggists and dealers everywhere.
May 6. 1864.—4t.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES clear and give strength to the voice of SINGERS, and are indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease."
T. DUCHARME.
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents per Box.

Going, Gone!

THE undersigned, having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to cry sales on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM LASHLEY,
may6,'64-3m. Elbinsville, Pa.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!!

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
For sale at the Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, on the Estate of George Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley township, decd., and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

L. WHIP, *Executor.*
Residing in Cumberland Valley.
Badford apr. 8, 1864—f*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, on the Estate of David Ford, Sr., late of Broad Top township, decd., and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL W. FORD,
may6-6t*. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Frederick Machtley, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS ALLISON,
may6-6t* Administrator.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprugues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c., &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,
From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

Yours truly,
T. H. ROBINSON,
Pastor N. S. Presbyterian Church.

I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

HARRISBURG, Jan., 1864.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses.

Yours, &c.,
JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with sore throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
To whom all orders should be addressed.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
April 29th, 1864.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

SPRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.
apr. 22, 1864—tf.

RECRUITS WANTED.

FOR the 138th Regiment Penn'a. Volunteers. Government bounty $100; local bounties from $275 to $300 can be procured for all men now enlisting.

Recruits will be taken for any Pa. Regiment.

For Further information apply to Lt. G. W. WILSON, or Sergt. WM. FOSTER, Washington Hotel, Bedford Pa.
apr. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.

The undersigned acknowledge that they did Jonathan Reighard wrong in giving credence to the report of his having taken corn from George Dibert, and disavow any intention of charging him with stealing.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, FREDERICK KOONTZ,
Witness. JACOB FETTER.
April 22, 1864—c.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of David Ford, Sr. of Broad Top township, having been granted to the subscriber living in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL W. FORD,
Executor.
April 22, 1864—c.

ICE CREAM

And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.
April 29, 1864.

RECRUITS FOR THE NAVY.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL, SIXTH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, *Chambersburg, March 29, 1864.*—District Provost Marshals have been authorized to ENLIST MEN for the NAVY and MARINE CORPS. Able or ordinary seamen are listed into the Navy for months' pay as the service, receive an advance of three months pay to which they may be entitled. Recruits enlisting in the Marine Corps do not receive advance pay or bounty from the United States, but are entitled to prize money. Men enlisting for the Naval Service or the Marine Corps are credited on the quotas for the draft the same as men for the Army. Men enlisting for the First Battalion companies of the Invalid Corps (now the Veteran Reserve Corps,) will be credited to the quota to be furnished under the draft of the ward, borough or township from which they enlist.

GEO. EYSTER,
apr. 1, —c. Capt. and Prov. Mar. 16th Dis. Pa.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by
G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

LEVI AGNEW,
Address, *Bedford, Pa.*
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR.

West Pitt Street, formerly known as the Globe Hotel.—The public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage. A splendid Livery Stable attached.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

MOSES DETWILER,
DAVID O. HOOVER.
April 1, 1864.—f. *Administrators.*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Margaret Imler, late of Bedford township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to John S. Imler of Bedford township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims against the same, will present them without delay.

JOHN S. IMLER,
April 1, 1864.—f. *Administrator.*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

JOHN ALSIP,
DANIEL METZGAR,
Administrators.

Administrators' Notice.

The undersigned residing in Juniata township, Bedford county, having received Letters of Administration upon the estate of Fredrick Hillegas, late of said township deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
FREDRICK HILLEGAS,
March 25, 1864.—f. *Administratore.*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of Fredrick Machtley, late of St. Clair township, deceased by the register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS ALLISON,
March 18, 1864.—f. *Administrator.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Michael Hammer, dec'd.

The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to examine and settle the exceptions to the account of James Allison, Esq. Executor of the last will &c of Michael Hammer, dec'd. and to report a distribution of the fund in the hands of said accountant, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Saturday the 15th day of April, A. D. 1864, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

L. RUSSELL,
March 25, 1864.—f. *Auditor*

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned of Broad Top Tp., upon the estate of Christian Barnett, late of East Providence township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BARNETT,
April 29, 1864-6t.* Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Mary Gordon, dec'd. The subscriber appointed to settle the exceptions to said account and to report a distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 22nd of April, inst., when and where all parties interested may attend they think proper.

JOHN MOWER,
Auditor.
apr. 8, 1864—d.

THROAT DISEASES. "We would call attention to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' We have found them efficacious in allaying Irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers, and others troubled with affections of the Throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hoarseness resulting from cold."—*Congregutionalist, Boston.*

BEDFORD HALL ASSOCIATION.

The Stockholders of the Bedford Hall Association, are hereby notified that the annual election for five trustees of said association will be held at the Odd Fellows Hall in Bedford Borough on Monday the second day of May, 1864 between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M., of said day. Notice is also given that the trustees of said association have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum upon the capital stock which the stockholders can receive by calling upon the Treasurer John R. Jordan.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Secretary.
apr. 22, 1864—c.

WANTED.

Several thousand feet of dry 4x4 Cherry; also 4 inch Cherry Plank. Also old copper and brass.
Address EAGLE WORKS,
Harrisburg, Pa.
march 25, 1854—d.

LOCUST PINS, LOCUST PINS, STAVES, &c.

WANTED.

Large quantities, all lengths, of LOCUST PINS for Cash. Also, Staves; Hoop-Poles; Oak, Ash, Hickory, Poplar, Walnut, and Cherry lumber &c.
Address W. A. LEVERING,
Callowhill St. Warf, Phila.
apr. 22.—d.

NEW FIRM!
The Rebellion Played Out!
PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F. FISHER, have removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods. Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.
Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S
CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis.

Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is; to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of business training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.
Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
Philadelphia.
jan. 29, 1864—9 mo.

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.
march 18, 1864—tf

DYSPEPSIA,
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING
TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures!
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
Have more respectable people to vouch for them
Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,
AND WILL PAY $1000
To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,
THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,
AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,
But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.
New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1797 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

—The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering to vex one, and in prudently cultivating an undergrowth of small ple asures, since very few great ones are let on long leases.

PRICE OF BUTTER.—The best butter is down to 35 cents a pound in Providence, R. I., whera it has been selling for fifty cents. Butter sells at Montreal at 18 cents a pound, and lard at 8 and 9. At Syracuse and Oswego, butter sells at 29 cents per pound.

WESTERN WHEAT CROPS.—The injury to the crops by "winter lingering in the lap of spring" has not proved as serious as anticipated, and the Western journals speak encouragingly of a crop averaging from half to three-fourths the usual average.

—One of the hardest sort of people was asked to subscribe to some worthy object. "I can't," he replied; "I must be just before I am generous."—"Well," said the one who made the request, "let me know just before you are generous, and I'll try you again."

—WISDOM.—Every other quality is subordinate and inferior to wisdom, in the same sense as the mason who lays the brick and stones in a building is inferior to the architect who drew the plan, and superintends the work. The former executes only what the latter contrives and directs.

BUGS.—As the season of bugs approaches, it will be well to bear in mind the advice of the *Country Gentleman*. Housekeepers not desirous of being carried out of the world by bugs, will be glad to learn that they cannot stand hot alum water. Take two pounds of alum, bruise it, and reduce it to powder; dissolve it in three quarts of water; let it remain in a warm place till the alum is dissolved. The alum water is to be applied hot, by means of a brush, to every joint and crevice. Brush the crevices in the floor, whitewash the ceiling, putting in plenty of alum, and there will be an end to their dropping thence.

POWER OF IMAGINATION.—A Vienna journal records a new instance of the extraordinary power of the imagination. A medical man, with the permission of the authorities, proposed to a notorious criminal undergoing punishment in one of the city gaols, that he should be pardoned, provided he consented to sleep in the bed of a patient who had just died of cholera. The man, thinking cholera a contagious disease, hesitated some time, but at last consented, on the promise being made that if he were attacked, every possible means of saving him should be employed. In a few hours after being placed in bed, the prisoner had a regular attack of cholera.—The usual treatment was applied, and he recovered, owing, however, in no small degree, to the extraordinary strength of his constitution. The man's astonishment was unbounded on being told that his attack of cholera was entirely owing to imagination, the bed in which he had been placed not having been occupied by a cholera patient.

CATHARINE II. OF RUSSIA.—I was enthusiastically fond of music, but she was far from being so; and Prince Daschkaw, though with some taste for it, was as little of a performer as the Empress. She was nevertheless fond of hearing me sing; and sometimes, when I had done, secretly passing a sign across to Prince Daschkaw, she would gravely propose a duet, weich she would call the music of the spheres, and which (without either of them knowing how to sing a note,) they both performed in concert. A sudden burst of the most exalted and ridiculously discordant tones was the consequence; and seconding the other, with scientific shrugs, and all the solemn, self-complacent airs and grimaces of musicians.—From this, perhaps, she passed to the cat-concert, and imitated the purring of poor puss in the most dröll and ludicrous manner—always taking care to add appropriate half comic, half sentimental words, which she invented for the occasion; or else, spitting like a cat in a passion, with her back up, she suddenly boxed the first person in her way, making up her hand into a paw, and mewing so outrageously, that instead of the great Catharine, nothing but the wrongs of a grimalkin remained upon one's mind.—*Memories of the Princess Daschkaw.*

EMPTY BOTTLES NAVIGATING THE OCEAN.—Captain Beecher, editor of the English Nautical Magazine, has complied within the last ten years the following curious voyages of bottles thrown into the sea by unfortunate navigators. A good many bottles thrown into the sea next to the African coast, found their way to Europe. One bottle seems to have anticipated the Panama route, having traveled from the Panama Isthmus to the Irish coast. Another crossed the Atlantic from the Canaries to Nova Scotia. Three or four bottles thrown into the sea by Greenland mariners of Davis' Straits, landed on the northwest coast of Ireland. Another one made a very curious trip, it swam from the South Atlantic Ocean to the west coast of Africa, passed Giberalter went along the Portuguese coast of France, and was finally picked up on Jersey Island. One bottle was found after sixteen years' swimming, one after fourteen, and two after ten. A few only traveled more than one year, and one only five days. This was sent off by the Captain of the Race Horse, on the 17th of April in the Carribean Sea, and was found on the 22d, after having gone through three degrees longitude (210 miles), western direction. Captain McClure, of the investigator, threw a bottle into the sea in 1850, on his way to Berring's Strait. It swam 3,600 miles in two hundred days, and was picked up on the Honduras coast.

SEPARATION OR SUBMISSION.—General Sickles made a lengthy and able speech at Chicago, while passing through that city, a few days since, from which we make the following eloquent and striking quotation:

Separation! my countrymen, separation is war—endless war, and the decline and fall of the Republic. Peace! union is peace; union is the perpetuation of our free institutions; union makes us one as a Republic, one as Americans. This peace, this union, we all hoped in the earlier days of the war would be possible through the return of reason to the South, through a perception of the impossibility and recklessness of resisting the United States, that would compel submission to the lawful authority of the United States Government.

These hopes, however, proved illusive. This peace! What is it? It is said we are exacting submission. Submission to what? To the Constitution of the United States—submission to the constitutionally expressed will of the majority of the people of the United States—submission to the Government that up to the moment when this Rebellion drew its sword and fired its first gun, had never inflicted a greivance upon any man south of Mason and Dixon's line. (Cheering.) Submission? Yea. To what? To a Government that the statesmen south of Mason and Dixon's line were conspicuous in influencing and in forming, and conducting, and ruling down to the hour of the Rebellion.

When do we hear from the South a word about peace except it is accompanied by the condition of separation? To the honor of the North be it said, that few, very few, are so lost to what is due to their country as to tolerate the idea of separation and peace (Applause) The armies of the Union that are in the front to-day were not summoned to the field for any such degradation as that. (Loud cheering.) I would, not envy the fate of that statesman, the leader of that party, who would, if they had the power, make a peace which involved the separation of these United States, when that gallant army came home to confront such traitors.

Now, and for the future, the only peace that is possible is the peace that is to be conquerd, (Cheering.) It is a peace to be won and preserved by battalions, by skilful Generals, by wise statesmen, by the constant, steadfast, loyal people; that peace will be honorable, it will be permanent; that peace will give to us a republic which our fathers intended we should have, a republic altogether wholly and forever free.

Prospectus for 1864.

THE WORLD:

An Independent Democratic Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Newspaper.

UNION OF THE WORLD AND ARGUS.

THE WORLD, to which the New York *Weekly Argus* has been united, has to-day five times the aggregate circulation of any Democratic or conservative newspaper.—It addresses weekly alone more than 100,000 subscribers and constant purchasers, and reaches at least *half a million* readers. With the steady increase in circulation which it now enjoys, these numbers will soon be doubled. Nothing less than this should satisfy those who believe that the only hope of restoring the Union and the authority of the Constitution over a now distracted and divided country, lies in wresting power from the hands of those whose fanaticism has helped to provoke, invite, and prolong the war; and that to accomplish this end, no means is so effective as the diffusion, through able and enterprising newspapers, of sound political knowledge among the working men, the thinking men, and the voting men of the North.

Enterprise, industry, and money will be liberally expended to make THE WORLD the BEST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA. Its news from every part of the world will be early and authentic. Wherever the telegraph extends, or railroads run, or steamboats ply, it will gather the latest intelligence. It has a large staff of accomplished correspondents with all the federal armies, who will telegraph and write to us the latest news from the various seats of war. It has correspondents and reporters in every political and commercial centre in America and Europe, whose letters and dispatches will leave nothing worthy of note unknown to its readers.

The market reports of the WORLD are more complete than those of any other newspaper. The Editors invite comparison in this respect and point to the reports of the Cattle Markets, the general and country produce markets, and the money market in its columns, as proof of its excellence in this respect. The WORLD has also a special department devoted to Agriculture, filled with editorial articles, communications from practical farmers, and selected matter, making a valuable and useful paper, for the Farmers and Mechanics of the country.

The war in which the nation is engaged against armed and infatuated Rebels, and the radical policy of the administration which prolongs it, have conspired to bring together upon one platform all conservative, Union-loving, and Constitution-loving men, of whatever former name and creed. Many of those who, within the limits of the Constitution, fought the battles of the ballot box under the leadership of those patriotic statesmen of other and better days, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, together with the masses whose principles were those of such patriots as Andrew Jackson and William L. Marcy, Silas Wright and Stephen A. Douglas, now stand shoulder to shoulder upon the same platform and under the same banner. The platform is a plain one. It is to *restore the Union, maintain the Constitution, and enforce the Laws.* Whatever makes for this end, the exercise of force or the policy of conciliation, THE WORLD will advocate; whatever makes against it, THE WORLD will oppose.

It will oppose every enemy to the Union, whether armed in rebellion at the South or insidiously planting the seeds of disunion and essential disloyalty at the North.

It will oppose every violation of the Constitution, which is the only hope and bond of Union, and our only authority for exhorting or compelling the allegiance of the South.

It will oppose every infraction of the Law, in high places or in low, by reckless and misguided partisans, or by the administration which has been their example.

It will fearlessly exercise the *Freedom of the Press;* it will constantly uphold defend *Freedom of Speech, and the Freedom of the ballot.*

To the lawful acts of the Administration, its arbitrary and unjust arrests and expatriations, its denial of the right to the writ of *habeas corpus*, its illegal proclamations, its abrogation of State and federal laws, its despotic accumulations of ungranted power, and its subversions of the safeguards of *civil and personal liberty*, it will constantly oppose the letter and the spirit of our supreme law, and the advocacy of sound doctrine, until American freemen shall be roused to the recovery of their rights, their liberties, their laws, and their limited and well-balanced government, by the resistless decision of the ballot.

Profoundly impressed with the desire to contribute all that it may to the great work of this generation—namely, to restore our national unity, and to place the United States again foremost among the nations of the earth, and first in the peace, prosperity, and happiness of its people.—THE WORLD seeks from those who desire such things their sympathy and support, and above all, the favor of Him who crowns every good work.

TERMS:

DAILY WORLD.

Yearly subscribers by mail.....$8 00

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

Single subscribers, per annum	$3 00
Two copies to one address	5 00
Three	7 50
Five	12 00
Ten	22 50

WEEKLY WORLD.

Single subscribers, per annum	$2 00
Three copies (address on each paper)	5 00
Five	8 00
Ten	15 00
Twenty copies (all to one address)	25 00

Clubs of twenty or over can have address put on each paper for an additional charge of ten cents each.

For every club of twenty an extra copy will be added for the getter up of the club. For every club of fifty, the Semi-Weekly, and for every club of one hundred, the Daily will be sent, *when requested, in lieu of the extra copies of Weekly.* Additions to Clubs may be made at any time at same rates. Papers cannot be changed from one Club to another, but on request of the person ordering the Club, and on receipt of fifty cents extra, single papers will be taken from the Club and sent to a separate address.

All orders must be accompanied by the cash.

Address THE WORLD,
apr. 15, 1864—c. 35 *Park Row, New York.*

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, PA.
S. S. DIEHL, & WILLIAM DIBERT

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends in Bedford county, and to the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick Hotel at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the **"WASHINGTON HOTEL"** and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock A. M. and 2 oclock. P. M. to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run.—A coach will also leave tri-weekly. (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) for Somerset. The travelling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, jan. 22, 1864—tf.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS, PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

White & Moor's Malt Coffee.

CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The Healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Welford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Ducotah, Nebraska Territory.

THE REAL ESTATE OF JOHN C. RIFFLE.

Situate in Harmon's Bottom, Bedford county, containing 223 acres, 150 of which are cleared—lying on the waters of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata. The improvements are a good farm house, large bank barn and a number of outbuildings; also a large grist mill in good running order with 2 run of French burrs and 2 mountain choppers; also a two storied stone house (millers house) This is a very desirable property—the land is in a high state of cultivation and adopted to the raising of wheat.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.
apr. 8, 1864.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

Shuck Brothers are just receiving a Splendid Stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY, MOURNING AND LACE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, A HANDSOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

FLOWERS, CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS, LADIES AND CHILDREN'S GAITORS, SLIPPERS AND FINE BOOTS, NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY, STOCKINGS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, PERFUMERY, &C.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage. SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW LOST IN

HIGH PRICES.

But if you wish to find them again, at old prices, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper.

HER STOCK CONSISTS OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW CACTUS, LEGHORN, AND CRAPE, BONNETS, INFANT CAPS, AND HOODS, SHAKERS, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.
apr. 8 1864—d.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS is one of the greatest strengthening preparations exant It is especially adapted to those who are afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or any other disease arising from a disordered condition of the digestive organs. For the Fever and Ague there is perhaps no medicine in the world equal to it, as it enters, purifies and replenishes, the blood, which is so important to bring about a healthy action in diseases of this nature. The Bitters are now among the most popular, and at the same time, valuable specifics in the medical world. In recommending it to the public, we are fully conscious of doing them a great service, knowing as we do, their many excellent qualities, and speedy action in all cases where the disease is caused by irregularity of the digestive organs. A trial will suffice for the most skeptical. *☞ See Advertisement.*
For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere

S. & W. SHUCK,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, MEN AND BOYS SHOES AND BOOTS, HATS AND CAPS. ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Peasons wishing his services of the auctioneer will please call upon the undersigned before advertising.

Apply to JOHN ALSIP,
Bedford, Pa.
jan. 9 1863—tf.

SUPERIOR HAMS,

WILL be ready for sale in a few days. Families in want of

Good Hams,

will please leave their orders. Terms cash.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, "Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need commendation."
HON. CHAS. A PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.

TREASURER'S SALE
OF UNSEATED LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 12th day of March, 1817, and the 25th of March, 1831. The Treasuror of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state, school and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are not paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the cost chargable thereon will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (13th day,) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Treasurer.

Bedford township.

Acres.		Warrantees or owners.	Taxes.
300		Solomon Diehl	$2 44
230		Maria Diehl	1 87
95		Thomas J Bonnett	1 72
		Broadtop township.	
335		John N. Lanes' heirs	30 66
338		" " " "	63 26
200		" " " & Co.	47 00
404		" " " "	19 58
440		" " " "	19 68
400		" " " "	22 60
125		" " " "	5 00
400		" " " "	22 00
408		" " " "	23 37
210		" " " "	8 00
402		William Bunn	35 24
168		William Lane	35 24
150		James Entriken	1 55
75	Perches	William Gray	2 46
449	35	James Patton	22 65
440	130	" "	7 44
175	135	" "	3 93
58	44	" "	1 30
484	136	Samuel Kerr	8 00
422		Barnett Mowing	6 98
466		John Stone	7 68
465½		Isaac Kerr	7 68
440		John Razor	92
376		F Mowing, Jr.	78
63		Jacob Myers	9 44
396	129	James Razor	1 20
75		John Deveraux	16 50
403		John Bollman	28 70
30		L. J. Watson	6 75
339		Stephens & Co.	18 62
289		Foster & Schell	8 68
14		James Figart	1 28
405		Jacob Strine	10 44
60		William Figart	6 00
100		Dunlap & Evans	16 00
		Christian Barnett	3 72
83		Josiah Bacon	8 80
25		John Cessna, Esq.	1 23
52		" "	76
110		" "	76
393		James Patton	5 40
25		Patton & Easton	10 89
30		John King's heirs	1 10
160		John Cessna, Esq.	90
9		John Devereaux	7 50
15		Evans W A & Griffith	1 80
13		Entriken & Wilson	3 86
26		Entriken & Patterson	5 35
49		Johnathan Edwards	4 18
15		James Entriken	6 24
49		" "	3 37
21		Fluke & Dunlap	5 88
110		John Forde	30
438		Hopewell Iron & Coal Co	11 73
168		" " " " "	12 36
8		" " " " "	5 04
100		" " " " "	60
30		" " " " "	3 00
75		Huntingden & B. T. R. R. Co.	99
250		" " " "	13 50
20		" " " "	28 27
16		John Hinish	24
21		Kessler & Whitney	3 20
19		Peter Kessler	4 25
170		" "	1 89
100		Alexander King & Co.	43 96
135		William Lovoall	13 05
50		John McCanles	18 57
110		Rev. E. P. Phelps	5 26
165		James Patton	3 03
8		" "	2 46
267		William Rogers	1 20
63		Joseph Richeson & Shrieves	25 02
175		James Richeson & Shrieves	3 38
289		P. A. Wilson & McCanles	35 31
11		P. A. Wilson & Co	34 24
		Warsing & Evans	18
		Colerain.	
372½		Mary Kegg	1 80
414		Michael Roof	2 48
410		Agnes Roof	1 20
400		Jacob Whetstone	1 20
340½		Jacob Wyand	1 00
111		Andrew Kihock	64
90		Joseph & Emanuel Diehl	84
427		Author Brown	1 28
50		Philip Diehl	48
		Cumberland Valley.	
230		James Irving	2 76
50		James Heyden	68
397½		John Sample	4 76
		Hopewell township.	
200		John Corby	1 20
413		John Kerr	7 12
150		James Howard	88
404		Richard Moan	1 32
426		Jonh Chaney	1 32
404		Joseph Moan	1 50
409½		Samuel Moan	3 35
424	35	Alexander Moan	3 48
206½		John McIlnay	84
192		Timothy Moan	1 38
200	14	Israel Moan	1 30
196	50	Zachariah Moan	1 10
212	20	John Boyd	64
216	60	Isabella Davis	70
220½		William Piper	64
238		John Hardin	76
221		Ignatus Hardin	64
454	125	James Wilson	64
187	40	David Piper	40
425		George Alberti	84
213		Joseph Lancaster	60
402	57	Stephen Moan	4 50
900		—— Montgomery	3 36
28		George Wishart	76
25		Milligan & Benedict	24
41		James Patton	22
5		Aaron Rinard	22
402		Francis Johnston	1 72
143		William Lane	54
365		Daniel Montgomery	1 36
324		Alexander Johnston	98
368		George Hinish	1 32
286		William Foster	1 06
		Hopewell Township.	
75		Robert Montgomery	$ 28
900		—— Carr	3 36
80		—— Swartz	30
		Juniata Township.	
30		Nicholas Knouff	12
		Londonderry Township.	
220		James Shaw	1 25
404		Sarah Wright	60
		Liberty Township.	
200		Mary Gordon	6 14
200		James Gordon	6 44
400		Thomas Jones	6 60
159½		Stephen Kerr	1 90
165		Edward Langly	7 08
200		Jacob Miller	2 98
200		Mary Piper	2 98
200		Amelia Piper	2 98
400		Edward Stone	11 88
132		John Tomm	6 66
374		Hannah Alberti	5 16
448		Maria Alberti	10 33
52		James Entriken	88
50		" "	2 46
403		Alexander Montgomery	1 32
200		John Kerr	2 98
200		Samuel Kerr	2 98
200		Francis Moan	1 66
150		Stephen Kerr	1 90
200		Milligan & Benedict	1 66
40		Beeler & Bowser	34
5		George Thompson	08
½ lot		Luke Feeney	56
8		Gen. W. H. Irwine	1 39
1		G. D. Trout	24
200		John Stone	4 39
200		Bernard Moan	2 32
102		John McIlnay	84
132		David Piper	1 08
200		Maria Alberti	2 26
107		——Bartlebaugh	2 26
82		Thomas & John King	74
70		William P. Schell	2 43
14		Schell & Daugherty	47
40		A. B. Currett	1 46
1 lot		Henry Stonerook	24
1 "		Daniel Stoner	24
1 "		Daniel Baer	24
200		Elizabeth Miller	2 98
1 "		Samuel Yingling	24
1 "		Jacob Biddle	24
1 "		Ephraim Smiltzer	24
1 "		James Dunn	1 23
1 "		Terry Kenney	1 30
½ "		Goffrey's heirs	1 73
1 "		Samuel Carmack	34
1 "		Daniel Baer	34
1 "		Mrs. Lawraence	34
1 "		Ann Scott	34
1 "		S. J. Africa	34
		Monroe Township.	
253½		Frederick Collibarger	72
		Napier Township.	
100		George Davidson	60
200		Abner Rogers	60
1219		Providence East. Samuel Tate's heirs	44
900		" " "	44
800		" " "	44
224½		" " "	28
362	46 Perches	Hezekiah Logan	1 20
402	62 "	Charles Logan	1 20
30		P. Clingerman	40
400	75 "	John Cavan	1 20
400		Thomas Cavan	1 20
80		Ezekiel Cook	1 02
409		William Long	1 80
400		William Cavan	1 60
17		Joseph Spark's heirs	16
431	110 Perches	John Crosby	1 64
		Providence West.	
40		David Roller	28
		St. Clair.	
396½		John Linn	1 20
395		James May	1 20
411		William Snively	1 20
		Union Township.	
400		John Swaggart	6 34
400		Leonard Swaggart	3 64
266		Alexander Lardner	2 38
116		William Smith	1 04
43		Samuel Burket	44
116		John Shee	88
50		Frederick Snyder	44
400½		Peter Counce or Carnell	3 64
400½		John Dalton	1 98
274		Jeremiah Jackson	2 82
130		Jacob Swaggart	1 48
406		Hugh Doyle	3 68
406		James Dunlap	3 68
440		William Pearson	3 96
380		Ebenezer Branham	3 96
412		Philip Gordon	3 70
120		Conrad Imler	86
200		Christly Bowser	2 30
100		George Laib	88
100		Jacob Burket	88
150		Peter Shoenberger	1 32
123		John Still	3 64
200		Michael Shimer	2 90
60		Michael Shafer	1 22
		—— Couples (Brush Mt.)	80
432		Hugh Porter	1 10
339		Griffith Evans	3 90
403¾		Philip Stine	3 64
439		John Martin	3 96
330		Wilson Hunt	3 96
363¾		Alexander Scott	3 94
127		Dr. P. Shoenberger	3 16
124		"	3 68
20		"	24
90		"	1 48
150		William Langham	2 46
40		Peter Shimer	40
		Woodberry South.	
135		Peter Shoenberger	2 60
216		Isabel Davis	24
54	100 Perches	John S. Hetrick	28
		Woodberry Middle.	
10		Henry Burgert	1 66
6		Isaac Burgert	1 08
15		" "	1 52
22		Kensinger's heirs	1 50
27		Jacob Hoover	1 52
60		" "	2 26
62		John McFadden	3 76
20		Frederick Nicodemus	1 50
15		George Nicodemus	1 32
50		John Nicodemus	1 46
50		John Stonerook	1 24
18		Samuel Shriver	1 66
14		Charles Typer	1 50
15		Jacob Zook	75
15		"	75
46		Benner's heirs	2 28
4		—— Stonerook	1 98
403		William Montgomery	6 60
150		Robert Montgomery	2 46
13		Jacob Furry	90
20		Rinehart Replogle	2 46
6		Patton & Madara	1 08
13		John Teeter	93
12		Samuel Teeter	82
14	14 Perches	G. H. Spang	1 28
15		Jacob Smith	1 08
19		John Z. Smith	1 14
17		George Smith	1 14
20		Archibald McFadden	1 24
14		Henry Stonerook	1 24
60		John Tresh	1 14

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